	Number.	Per cent.	Percentage of Jews in every 100 Earners.
Goods trade	288,685	82-6	73-8
Co-operative societies	907	0-3	6-9
Hotels and restaurants	17,124	4-9	23-1
Stockbroking	2,490	0-7	13-8
Insurance	628	0-2	16-0
Other commercial	14.781	4-2	81-4
Post, telegraphs,	457	0-1	1-7
Railways	1,479	0-4	0-8
Other transport	11.789	3-4	42-5
Work subsidiary to	11,082	3-2	67-8
Together	349,422	100-0	62-6

The percentage of Jews in the total population of Poland was 10-8$_3$ and in all these branches, barring co-operatives, the postal services, and railways, they exceeded this proportion. Their relatively small numbers in transport are due to their restricted employment in undertakings run by the State. **Of** every 100 persons occupied in transport there were among the

Non-Jews.	Jews.
In the post, telegraph, and telephone services . .	1 - 8
11-8	
On the railways and trams	6-0
78-5	
In other transport (haulage, etc.)	47-5
7-3	
On work subsidiary to transport (forwarding, etc.) .	44-7

Thus 92 per cent of the Jews were occupied in private, and only 8 per cent in public transport undertakings, while among the non-Jews the opposite was the case.

In Poland, 68-4 per cent of all persons occupied in commerce (excluding transport) were Jews, and only 31-6 non-Jews; *i.e.* although the Jews formed only 10-8

per cent of the population, their absolute number in commerce was double that of the non-Jews. In certain provinces this percentage is even higher—90*5 in the province of Tarnopol, and 87-89 in those of Volhynia, Stanislavov, ISTovogrodek,